

TRAVIS, WENDELL AND JUDSON INDICTED FOR 'MISMANAGING' STATE BOND DEALS

FIGHTING ENDS AT FIUME; COMMISSIONERS ARRANGING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER

D'Annunzio, Having Yielded Authority, Is Being Ignored in the Negotiations.

400 REPORTED KILLED.

Buildings Blown Up by the Insurgents Before the Truce Was Declared.

FIUME, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Gabriele d'Annunzio early today surrendered all his powers to the Fiume Communal Council.

Gen. Caviglia, commander of the regular Italian forces, will arrange the conditions of peace with a delegation of the Council to-day. Meanwhile all military operations have been suspended.

The truce was arranged during the night and will continue until the conclusion of the conference. Mayor Riccardo Gigante of Fiume and Capt. Hoetwenti, in whose hands D'Annunzio placed the defense of the city, are the spokesmen for Fiume. D'Annunzio apparently being ignored.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Central News publishes a despatch from Paris to-day stating that 400 of D'Annunzio's men were killed and 1,000 wounded.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Several members of the Chamber of Deputies suggest a reopening of the Chamber to discuss the situation in Fiume. They also ask an inquiry concerning the work of the Inter-Allied Commission which is delimiting the Austria-Italian frontier, as it is said that Brenner Pass, one of the chief frontier gateways for which Italy entered the war, will be assigned to Austria.

POET'S SOLDIERS DEFENDED FIUME WITH MACHINE GUNS

ROME, Dec. 29.—D'Annunzio's legionaries at Fiume set fire to a powder magazine in the Recina Valley, southeast of the city. Monday night, according to a report from Abbazia. The explosion, which occurred toward midnight, set fire to the woods surrounding Fiume to the east, and great clouds of black smoke rolled down over the city. In some quarters the belief was expressed, the despatch states, that a petroleum refinery near the powder magazine had also been set on fire.

Italian regular troops surrounding Fiume continued to advance west and north of the city yesterday, while on

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Classified Advertisers Important!

Classified advertising copy for The Evening World should be in the office On or Before Friday Preceding Publication

Classified Advertisements for Week Days Received

DAILY AFTER 8 A. M. For publication the following day. EARLY COPY

Send the Proof to the Editor, THE WORLD.

TWO LADS HOLD UP LIMITED TRAIN FOR THE EXCITEMENT

Tired of Humdrum Life at Kankakee—One Dead, Other in Jail.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 29.—Working in their father's little automobile shop in the village of Greenville, near here, was an uneventful existence for Jacob and Joseph Scott, twins, so the two, twenty-four years of age, decided to hold-up the crack No. 2 New Orleans-Chicago train on the Illinois Central.

As a result of their venture, Jacob was dead to-day from the bullet of a railroad detective's gun and Joseph was in jail here. Their father and mother in Greenville were heart broken.

The lads boarded the flyer in true Wild West fashion. James Rowe, a dagman, was the first to learn of the holdup. He was climbing aboard the rear car as the train was getting over the ice covered rails at Gilman, Ill., when he felt three revolvers sticking in his ribs.

As the train swung around the train the two-gun bandit accosted his brother for forgetting his other gun. The lad explained that he had left it at home.

With handkerchiefs over their faces they dashed into the Pullman, gave the order to "stick 'em up," and a score of startled passengers obeyed.

The brakeman was directed to take the hat of Miss Margery Fawcett, W. C. A. Secretary, and pass it down the car. All were instructed to drop in their valuables. About \$2,000 in cash and jewelry was collected. Several women argued with the youths and induced them to allow them to keep some "keepsake" or "heirloom."

The lads were real gullible and refused to take any of the brakeman's money, saying they "weren't picking on working men." The robbery was completed in about thirty minutes.

The lads were captured a few hours later at Aroma Park Station near Kankakee. Jacob made a dash to escape from the officers and locked himself in a wash room. Ordered to come out, he started shooting through the panels of the door. After he had emptied his revolver, Special Agent John O'Neil returned the fire through the door and when it was broken down the bandit was found mortally wounded.

Both youths were dressed in the height of fashion. They looked like fashion plates, the passengers on the train said.

"I can't believe my boys did it," said Mrs. Scott to the United Press to-day. "They were always such good boys. I cannot understand why they would do such a thing."

DOG BITES BOY AT PLAY.

Animal Runs Amuck Near School—Shot by Policeman.

A small stray dog running amuck among children at play near Public School No. 139, at East 12th Street and Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, today bit the leg of Daniel O'Leary, 12 years old, of No. 1113 Cortelyou Road. Patrolman Cunningham of the Parkville Station shot the animal. The boy's wound was cauterized by the family physician.

"FOREIGN" BANKERS IN A NEW RAID ON GOOD U. S. DOLLARS

They'd Strip Aliens Here by an Artful Trick to Fill Hungarian Banks.

AN UNAMERICAN DEVICE.

One New York Bank Preys on Ignorant Immigrants Who've Saved a Little Money.

By Martin Green.

Promising profits of from forty to fifty times the investment, one of the leading foreign exchange banks of this city—the Nemeth State Bank, No. 10 East 22d Street—is running advertisements in Hungarian daily newspapers advising people of Hungarian birth to send their money to Hungary and deposit it in the banks there. The advertisements promise not only a stupendous return on the money deposited in Hungary, but an interest rate higher than is paid by American savings banks.

The bank offers to transmit Hungarian kronen to Hungary for people who desire to buy Hungarian kronen with American dollars. It is significant in this connection that since last February the American Express Company, because of the unstable state of the finances of Poland, Germany Austria, Hungary and Galicia, has refused to send anything but American dollars to those countries. The American Express Company, on its daily foreign exchange rate card, does not quote a price for Hungarian kronen. A Hungarian crown may be to-day worth one-third of an American cent, or less.

This advertisement is confirmation of the charge by The Evening World that the average foreign exchange banker, dealing with foreign-language speaking people, is more interested in their money than in their Americanism. Owing to the lack of quotations on Hungarian kronen from any but speculative sources, the opportunity offered to a broker or banker to profit in selling them is limited only by his own desires, because the law does not regulate the price of foreign exchange.

Here we have a large foreign exchange bank, inspired by a desire to help Hungary and at the same time help itself, advising people who make their money here to send it out of the country and offering them returns that may be realized some day, but certainly not for a long time to come. The Nemeth advertisement is the only one that has been called to the attention of The Evening World thus far.

Here is the translation of a display advertisement in the American Magyar Newspaper, a daily newspaper of this city, and the Szabadseg, a daily newspaper published in Cleveland, O.: IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Dr. Elmer Hantos, Under Secretary of one of the Government departments and financial authority, wrote the following important

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

PLAN TO REORGANIZE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Republican leaders are seriously considering a reorganization of the State Industrial Commission. It was learned to-day. The present commission consists of five members, with three deputies and a personnel of between 1,100 and 1,300. It is proposed to divide the commission into three divisions, each with four deputies and a personnel of between 300 and 400. The present commission is over-manned and that there is much duplication of work.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS SAND AND GRAVEL BOSSES FOR VIOLATING SHERMAN LAW

Eight Firms and Eleven Individuals Charged With Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade ALSO FIXING OF PRICES.

Action Is Taken on Testimony Brought Out at Hearing Before Lockwood Committee.

The first Federal action growing out of the revelations by the Lockwood committee was taken to-day when the Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against eight firms and eleven individuals charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in connection with dealings in sand for building purposes in this district.

Four of the firms named are in the wholesale business and four in the retail. The wholesalers indicted are Gallagher Brothers, the Goodwin Sand and Gravel Company, the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company, Inc., and the Crescent Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. The retail firms are the Manhattan Sand Company, Inc., the Lenox Sand and Gravel Company, Inc., the T. L. Keating Company, Inc., and the Colonial Sand and Stone Company, Inc.

The individuals indicted are: John J. Gallagher, Vice President of the Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation and Vice President of the Manhattan Sand Company, Inc.

Peter C. Gallagher, Treasurer of the Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation and Treasurer of the Lenox Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.

Frank F. Gallagher, Secretary of the Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation and Assistant Treasurer of the Manhattan Sand Company, Inc.

Joseph Gallagher, Secretary and Treasurer of the Manhattan Sand Company, Inc.

William J. Mahoney, President of the Lenox Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.

Richard A. Scanlon, Secretary of the Lenox Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.

Frank Rowsky, Manager of the Manhattan Sand Company, Inc.

Lawrence Ruker, President of the Colonial Sand and Stone Company, Inc.

Eugene P. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Sand and Gravel Dealers' Board of Trade.

Thomas and Martin Langan, co-partners trading as Langan Brothers.

There are four counts in the indictment. First, that the defendants knowingly and wilfully engaged in a conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce; second, that they entered an agreement to eliminate competition

(Continued on Second Page.)

YOUNG LEEDS TOWED GREEK PRINCESS, IS REPORT IN ATHENS



Princess Olga, daughter of King Constantine, is reported to be affianced to William Leeds, son of Prince Anastasia.

ATHENS, Dec. 29.—WILLIAM LEEDS, son of Prince Anastasia, may marry Princess Olga, daughter of King Constantine, it is rumored in court circles. Prince Nicholas is a brother of Prince Christopher, the husband of Princess Anastasia.

Mrs. Manos, widow of the late King Alexander, has not the status of royalty, but is personally on friendly relations with members of the Greek ruling house. Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher, is recognized as a Greek princess.

William Bateman Leeds, the son of Princess Anastasia of Greece, is twenty-one years old. The Princess Olga, to whom he is reported to be engaged, is seventeen, the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas.

Young Leeds passed most of his early life in England, being a student at Eton. He came to this country when he was about nine years old and entered Montclair Academy, N. J., his mother intending he should become a thoroughly American boy.

At that time Mrs. Leeds was spending a considerable part of her life abroad, the nine-year-old heir to a great fortune, estimated at not less than \$50,000,000, left him by his father, then "Tin Plate King," occupying the great Leeds estate at Montclair.

WILSON DECLINES OFFER OF \$150,000 FOR ONE ARTICLE

White House Announces President Believes No Article Is Worth That Amount.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—PRESIDENT WILSON has refused an offer of \$150,000 from a syndicate to write an article of his own selection on the ground that no article was worth such an amount, it was learned to-day at the White House. Details of the offer were not made public, but the bid is the highest ever made.

Score of publishers have come to the White House with offers for the output of the President's pen after he leaves the White House. While one man has intimated that he had an agreement with Mr. Wilson, it was said at the White House that all offers have been declined.

Just what the nature of the President's writings will be has not been disclosed. According to White House officials there will be no memoirs.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 400 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 101, Telephone 4000. Book now for summer and winter travel. Money saved and travel made for sale—Adm.

TRAVIS AND WENDELL INDICTED FOR GROSS MISMANAGEMENT OF STATE'S BOND PURCHASES

Albert L. Judson, Broker, Alleged to Have Made \$800,000 in Deals Through the Comptroller and His Deputy, Is Also Indicted.

Four indictments alleging grand larceny in the first degree and fraudulent auditing were this afternoon filed against State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis, James A. Wendell, Deputy Comptroller-elect and Albert L. Judson, a stock broker, by the Grand Jury which investigated charges of gross mismanagement and waste in the purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund during the Travis regime.

The indictments were handed to Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions, and he, instead of issuing bench warrants for the apprehension of the trio, notified their counsel to produce them in court at the earliest possible moment. Judson is the only one of the three at present in this city.

The Grand Jury investigation came as a result of John Doe proceedings before Chief Justice Frederic J. Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, Travis having been held for the Grand Jury on charges of violating Sections 1864 and 1873 of the Penal Law, which make it a felony to misapply State funds.

Sensational testimony was adduced in the John Doe inquiry as to the methods employed in investing \$11,000,000 of State funds. Assistant District Attorney Pecora showed that through Judson the State had bought this amount of municipal bonds and that his profit during the Travis administration amounted to more than \$800,000. Virtually the entire \$11,000,000 of bonds was bought from a small coterie of New York brokers and almost invariably at prices in excess of those quoted by other brokers.

Market quotations were completely disregarded, according to testimony brought out before Justice Kernochan, or else were rejected coincidentally with the acceptance of offers from Judson and other favored brokers. The latter, according to the testimony, were William S. Fanshawe & Co. and Gibbons & Co.

One of the most sensational transactions brought out in the hearing was that known as the "moral obligation purchase," in which it was shown that \$2,913,000 worth of bonds were bought from the Fanshawe firm through Judson at seven points above the market quotation, with a resultant loss to the State of at least \$150,000.

Fanshawe testified that as a consideration for the purchase of the bonds, Comptroller Travis demanded from him all the correspondence relating to the transaction. Wendell had testified previously that no "moral obligation" to buy the bonds existed. But Travis testified that he believed there was such an obligation. The bonds were accepted by Travis in September, 1917, at 80 though the market quotation at the time was 82.

Another transaction brought out was the purchase of \$2,250,000 worth of bonds through the Metropolitan Trust Company, these being bought by Judson with State funds and then transferred to the State at an appreciable advance over the price Judson had paid. In connection with this deal, a letter authorizing Judson and the Metropolitan Trust Company to enter into the transaction was read into the records.

It was addressed to George A. Van Tuyl, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was written on the

COAL MAN INDICTED BY U. S. GRAND JURY AS A PROFITEER

George Johnson Accused of Overcharging \$3.55 a Ton—"Just a Starter," Says Riley.

George Johnson of No. 90 West Street, a coal dealer, to-day was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of profiteering in coal last October when the coal shortage was acute.

The indictment charges Johnson, who operates as George Johnson & Co., with selling 208 tons of anthracite stove coal, costing him \$7.15 a ton, for \$11.50 per ton, a profit of \$4.35 per ton, and 332 tons of anthracite nut coal, costing him \$7.35 per ton, for \$11.50 per ton, a profit of \$4.15 per ton.

The indictment alleges that 40 cents per ton would have been a reasonable wholesale profit. The sale is alleged to have been made to the Reier Coal Company, also of No. 90 West Street. Johnson is also under indictment, charged with misusing priority shipment orders in the name of the New York Steam Company, No. 280 Madison Avenue.

Armin W. Riley, Special Assistant to Attorney General Palmer, who presented the evidence, said the Johnson indictment is "just a starter."

"Further indictments may be expected," Mr. Riley said. "They will affect operators as well as dealers."

DRY LAW ARRESTS NUMBER OVER 17,000

Attorney General Palmer Predicts 40,000 Cases to Be Handled in 1921.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Attorney General Palmer in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, made public to-day, declared that up to Sept. 29 17,566 arrests for dry law violations had been made, or which 17,428 cases were recommended for prosecution by the Department of Justice.

"Of that number about two thousand arose during the last three months of that period," he said, "and I am advised by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the ratio will increase. If it does not increase, there will be forty thousand of those prosecutions to be handled by District Attorneys during the next year."